



Downing of Russia's Warplane: Turkey's « Apology » to be Tested on Syria's Border

Par [Ulson Gunnar](#)

Mondialisation.ca, 29 juin 2016

[New Eastern Outlook](#)

Région : [Middle East & North Africa](#), [Russia and FSU](#)

The Washington Post summarizes the recent apology offered to Russia by Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in its article, « [Turkish president apologizes for downing of Russian warplane last year](#). » It reports:

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan apologized Monday for the downing of a Russian warplane in November and called for Russia and Turkey to mend a bilateral relationship that has become openly hostile over the incident.

One Russian pilot was killed last year when two Turkish F-16s shot down a Russian Su-24 warplane over Turkey's border with Syria in an unexpected clash that Russian President Vladimir Putin called a "stab in the back administered by the accomplices of terrorists."



Additionally, the Washington Post would note:

In a statement, Erdogan's press secretary said Russia and Turkey "have agreed to take necessary steps without delay to improve bilateral relations," specifically noting regional crises and the fight against terrorism.

Indeed, the fight against terrorism does truly require Turkey's aid. And its aid in this fight, particularly along the Turkish-Syrian border will serve as the true measure of Ankara's sincerity regarding its apology and regret for Russia's downed SU-24 warplane.

Turkey Has Enabled this Conflict, It Can Prove It's Sorry by Ending It

As revealed by Turkey's own foreign minister in a Washington Times article titled, « [Turkey offers joint ops with U.S. forces in Syria, wants Kurds cut out](#), » it was admitted that:

Joint operations between Washington and Ankara in Manbji, a well-known waypoint for Islamic State fighters, weapons and equipment coming from Turkey bound for Raqqa, would effectively open "a second front" in the ongoing fight to drive the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, from Syria's borders, [Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu] said.

In other words, Turkey's own government admits that Islamic State (IS) fighters, weapons and equipment are coming from Turkey, bound for Raqqa, which should make pundits, the press, politicians and the general public alike wonder why then Turkey along with its partners in the Persian Gulf, Europe and North America are fighting the Islamic State in Syria, rather than simply interdicting them within what is essentially NATO territory before they even reach Syria to begin with.



One must also wonder how it is possible for the Islamic State to move enough men and materiel through NATO territory undetected, on a scale so large it can sustain full-scale war in Syria and Iraq and even beyond for years now.

The answers bring with them uncomfortable implications, and also reveal that the solution to ending the conflict in which Russia's warplane was shot down, and in which several of its soldiers have now died fighting in against IS, lies not within Syria, but along its borders over

which the logistical lifelines keeping the terrorist organization alive flow.

Should Turkey sincerely regret the downing of Russia's SU-24 warplane, it must also sincerely regret the Russian soldiers losing their lives in Syria fighting the Islamic State, who, admittedly, is being rearmed, reinforced and resupplied from Turkey. This regret, articulated in President Erdogan's recent apology, one must expect, manifests itself with a clear strategy along Turkey's border to close down logistical hubs, training and recruiting as well as weapon depots serving the Islamic State just over the border with Syria.

Saying Sorry is Easy, Proving You're Sorry is Not

It is never enough to merely apologize. One must also commit to ending their offensive behavior, and take steps to reform themselves particularly when such behavior is systemic. It can only be when Ankara's « regret » is turned into concrete actions to reform its role from facilitator of terror, to obstruction to terror, that Ankara's apology can be truly accepted.

Until then, the world has every right to believe Ankara merely seeks to avoid the negative consequences of its actions, including sanctions and strained political ties with Moscow, without any commitment toward taking responsibility for what it has done, and what it is still doing regarding Syria and Russia's struggle against terrorism, terrorism that is clearly being fed by Turkey itself.

Ulson Gunnar, a New York-based geopolitical analyst and writer especially for the online magazine "[New Eastern Outlook](#)".

La source originale de cet article est [New Eastern Outlook](#)

Copyright © [Ulson Gunnar](#), [New Eastern Outlook](#), 2016

Articles Par : [Ulson Gunnar](#)

Avis de non-responsabilité : Les opinions exprimées dans cet article n'engagent que le ou les auteurs. Le Centre de recherche sur la mondialisation se dégage de toute responsabilité concernant le contenu de cet article et ne sera pas tenu responsable pour des erreurs ou informations incorrectes ou inexacts.

Le Centre de recherche sur la mondialisation (CRM) accorde la permission de reproduire la version intégrale ou des extraits d'articles du site [Mondialisation.ca](#) sur des sites de médias alternatifs. La source de l'article, l'adresse url ainsi qu'un hyperlien vers l'article original du CRM doivent être indiqués. Une note de droit d'auteur (copyright) doit également être indiquée.

Pour publier des articles de [Mondialisation.ca](#) en format papier ou autre, y compris les sites Internet commerciaux, contactez: media@globalresearch.ca

[Mondialisation.ca](#) contient du matériel protégé par le droit d'auteur, dont le détenteur n'a pas toujours autorisé l'utilisation. Nous mettons ce matériel à la disposition de nos lecteurs en vertu du principe "d'utilisation équitable", dans le but d'améliorer la compréhension des enjeux politiques, économiques et sociaux. Tout le matériel mis en ligne sur ce site est à but non lucratif. Il est mis à la disposition de tous ceux qui s'y intéressent dans le but de faire de la recherche ainsi qu'à des fins éducatives. Si vous désirez utiliser du matériel protégé par le droit d'auteur pour des raisons autres que "l'utilisation équitable", vous devez demander la permission au détenteur du droit d'auteur.

Contact média: media@globalresearch.ca